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TRANSMITTAL FORM

(to be used for all correspondence after initial filing)

TRANSMITTAL FORM (to be used for all correspondence after initial filing)	Application Number	10/091,651
	Filing Date	March 5, 2002
	First Named Inventor	Brady R. Dow
	Art Unit	3621
	Examiner Name	Behrang Badii
Total Number of Pages in This Submission	Attorney Docket Number	75851-313560

ENCLOSURES (check all that apply)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fee Transmittal Form <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fee Attached <input type="checkbox"/> Amendment / Reply <input type="checkbox"/> After Final <input type="checkbox"/> Affidavits/declaration(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Extension of Time Request <input type="checkbox"/> Express Abandonment Request <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement <input type="checkbox"/> Certified Copy of Priority Document(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Reply to Missing Parts/ Incomplete Application <input type="checkbox"/> Reply to Missing Parts under 37 CFR1.52 or 1.53	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Licensing-related Papers <input type="checkbox"/> Petition <input type="checkbox"/> Petition to Convert to a Provisional Application <input type="checkbox"/> Power of Attorney, Revocation Change of Correspondence Address <input type="checkbox"/> Terminal Disclaimer <input type="checkbox"/> Request for Refund <input type="checkbox"/> CD, Number of CD(s) ____ <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Table on CD	<input type="checkbox"/> After Allowance Communication to TC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appeal Communication to Board of Appeals and Interferences <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal Communication to TC (Appeal Notice, Brief, Reply Brief) <input type="checkbox"/> Proprietary Information <input type="checkbox"/> Status Letter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Enclosure(s) (please identify below): Credit Card Form Return Postcard
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Firm	Faegre & Benson LLP		
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Printed Name	Douglas M. Hamilton		
Date	March 1, 2006	Reg. No.	47,629

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☒ Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27**TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT** (\$) 250.00**Complete if Known**

Application Number	10/091,651
Filing Date	March 5, 2002
First Named Inventor	Brady R. Dow
Examiner Name	Badii, Behrang
Art Unit	3621
Attorney Docket No.	75851-313560

METHOD OF PAYMENT (check all that apply)☐ Check ☒ Credit card ☐ Money ☐ Other ☐ None
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to the above-identified deposit account.**FEE CALCULATION****1. BASIC FILING FEE**

Large Entity		Small Entity		Fee Description	Fee Paid
Fee Code	Fee (\$)	Fee Code	Fee (\$)		
1001	790	2001	395	Utility filing fee	
1002	350	2002	175	Design filing fee	
1003	550	2003	275	Plant filing fee	
1004	790	2004	395	Reissue filing fee	
1005	160	2005	80	Provisional filing fee	

SUBTOTAL (1)

(\$) 0

2. EXTRA CLAIM FEES FOR UTILITY AND REISSUE

Total Claims		Independent Claims		Multiple Dependent		Extra Claims		Fee from below		Fee Paid	
	25	25									
	3	3									

Large Entity		Small Entity		Fee Description
Fee Code	Fee (\$)	Fee Code	Fee (\$)	
1202	50	2202	25	Claims in excess of 20
1201	200	2201	100	Independent claims in excess of 3
1203	360	2203	180	Multiple dependent claim, if not paid
1204	200	2204	100	** Reissue independent claims over original patent
1205	50	2205	25	** Reissue claims in excess of 20 and over original patent

SUBTOTAL (2)

(\$)

**or number previously paid, if greater; For Reissues, see above

FEE CALCULATION (continued)**3. ADDITIONAL FEES**Large Entity Small Entity

Fee Code	Fee (\$)	Fee Code	Fee (\$)	Fee Description	Fee Paid
1051	130	2051	65	Surcharge - late filing fee or oath	
1052	50	2052	25	Surcharge - late provisional filing fee or cover sheet	
1053	130	1053	130	Non-English specification	
1812	2,520	1812	2,520	For filing a request for <i>ex parte</i> reexamination	
1804	920*	1804	920*	Requesting publication of SIR prior to Examiner action	
1805	1,840*	1805	1,840*	Requesting publication of SIR after Examiner action	
1251	120	2251	60	Extension for reply within first month	
1252	450	2252	225	Extension for reply within second month	
1253	1020	2253	510	Extension for reply within third month	
1254	1,590	2254	795	Extension for reply within fourth month	
1255	2,160	2255	1,080	Extension for reply within fifth month	
1401	500	2401	250	Notice of Appeal	
1402	500	2402	250	Filing a brief in support of an appeal	250.00
1403	1,000	2403	500	Request for oral hearing	
1451	1,510	1451	1,510	Petition to institute a public use proceeding	
1452	110	2452	55	Petition to revive - unavoidable	
1453	1,370	2453	685	Petition to revive - unintentional	
1501	1,370	2501	685	Utility issue fee (or reissue)	
1502	490	2502	245	Design issue fee	
1503	660	2503	330	Plant issue fee	
1460	130	1460	130	Petitions to the Commissioner	
1807	50	1807	50	Processing fee under 37 CFR 1.17 (q)	
1806	180	1806	180	Submission of Information Disclosure Stmt	
8021	40	8021	40	Recording each patent assignment per property (times number of properties)	
1809	790	2809	395	Filing a submission after final rejection (37 CFR § 1.129(a))	
1810	790	2810	395	For each additional invention to be examined (37 CFR § 1.129(b))	
1801	790	2801	395	Request for Continued Examination (RCE)	
1802	900	1802	900	Request for expedited examination of a design application	

Other fee (specify) _____

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SUBMITTED BY**Complete (if applicable)**

Name (Print/Type)	Douglas M. Hamilton, Esq.	Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)	47,629	Telephone	303.607.3747
Signature		Date	March 1, 2006		

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PATENT
Attorney Docket No. 75851-313560US

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant: Brady R. Dow

Application No.: 10/091,651

Filed: March 5, 2002

For: SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR
DEPLOYING AND UTILIZING A
NETWORK OF CONVERSATION
CONTROL SYSTEMS


Examiner: Behrang Badii

Art Unit: 3621

Confirmation No.: 9164

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APPEAL BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF APPELLANT'S APPEAL TO THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Sir:

Applicant (hereafter "Appellant") hereby submits this Brief in triplicate in support of its appeal from a decision by the Examiner, mailed December 5, 2005, in the above-referenced application. Appellant respectfully requests consideration of this Appeal by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences (the "Board") for allowance of the above-captioned patent application. An oral hearing is not desired.

Appellant filed a notice of appeal for the present application on February 27, 2006. The present application includes claims that have now been twice rejected by the Examiner based upon an improper combination of references and without consideration of each and every

element of the claims. Hence, this appeal is ripe, and Appellant's Brief in support of this appeal follows.

REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest in this Appeal is Kombea Corporation, the assignee of all rights to the invention disclosed in the present application. The assignment of the inventors' rights to Kombia LLC was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office on February 27, 2006, at Reel 017219, Frame 0821; and from Kombia LLC to Kombea Corporation was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office on February 27, 2006, at Reel 017219, Frame 0797.

RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no known appeals or interferences related to this Appeal.

STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 2-4 and 6-25 are currently pending in the above-referenced application (see Appendix). Claims 3, 8, 10, 11, 13 and 15-23 are as originally filed. Claims 2, 4, 6, 7 and 9 were amended by the Amendment of 1/25/05 to change the base claim from which they depend; claim 12 was amended by the Amendment of 1/25/05, the Amendment of 6/22/2005 and the Amendment of 9/14/2005; claim 14 was amended by the Amendment of 6/22/2005 and the Amendment of 9/14/2005; and claims 24 and 25 were added in the Amendment of 1/25/2005, and amended by the Amendment of 6/22/2005 and the Amendment of 9/14/2005.

In the Office Action mailed December 5, 2005, (the "Latest Office Action") and in response to the Amendment of 9/14/2005 filed along with and RCE, the Examiner (1) rejected claims 2-4, 6-8, 12-17, 20, 24 and 25 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S.

Patent No. 6,731,609 (“Hirni”) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,722,989 (“Hayashi”); (2) rejected claims 9-11 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Hirni in view U.S. Patent No. 6,607,136 (“Astman”); and (3) rejected claims 18-19 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Hirni in view U.S. Patent No. 6,748,055 (“Borman”). Claims 2-4 and 6-25 as set forth in the Amendment and Response to Office Action mailed December 5, 2005, are the subject of this Appeal.

STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

No amendment has been filed subsequent to the Latest Office Action which rejected claims 2-4 and 6-25. A copy of all claims on appeal is attached hereto in the Appendix of Claims.

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

The systems and methods disclosed in the present application generally relate to call center technology. Such call center technology may be used, for example, at a location where an operator receives and responds to requests for help relating to a purchased product. In some embodiments of the present invention, the technology provides a novel ability to combine the intellect of a human operator with the precision of a machine to yield a precise, well-thought and comprehensive approach to call center processing.

In some embodiments of the invention, two or more conversation control systems incorporating a plurality of scripts are combined to form a network of conversation control systems. See e.g., Specification at Fig. 7, ¶¶ 120-127. The scripts incorporated with the conversation control systems may be, for example, pre-recorded response or suggestions logically grouped in an approach. See e.g., Specification at Fig. 1B, ¶¶ 39 and 47. Such

approaches may be particularly tailored as presentations for eliciting information from and providing information to a customer in a controlled fashion governed by a human operator. See e.g., Specification at Fig. 1B, ¶¶ 36-38.

Using a conversation control system, a human operator may receive a call via telephone or other verbal communication device from, for example, a customer that has purchased a particular product and is looking for technical help. Upon receiving the call, a script may be initiated by the human operator that performs a script item that says, for example, “Hello, thank you for calling XYZ company customer service – How may I direct your call?” See e.g., Specification at Fig. 1B, ¶ 96. As expressly set forth in the specification, scripts are an assemblage of script items, and the script items are message segments maintained that are to be presented to a recipient as a voice. Specification at Fig. 1B, ¶ 39. The human operator would then receive the customer’s response and select an approach that is appropriate for the call. Thus, for example, if the customer asked for help in relation to a particular product, the human operator could select an approach that includes script questions and responses designed to elicit questions and provide answers in relation to the particular product. The human operator could then select various of the script items to govern a verbal interaction with the customer where the conversation control system is providing the verbal responses to the customer at the direction of the human operator. In this way, the intellect and reasoning ability of the human operator may be used to provide an intelligent flow to the conversation with the conversation control system delivering proven responses to the customer. See e.g., Specification at Fig. 1B, ¶ 142. Thus, a customer may be provided with a verbal interaction that seems to be a real person without the limitations of a real person. As one particular application, a human operator that has a difficult accent may be used to interpret the requests of a customer and the conversation control system

can be used to communicate with the customer using pre-recorded scripts that do not exhibit the difficult accent of the human operator. See e.g., Specification at Fig. 1B, ¶ 97. Another exemplary approach including a group of script items presented in an order directed by a human operator is shown in paragraphs 101-112 of the specification.

As just some of the many benefits achievable using one or more embodiments of the present invention, a company is provided with control and consistency of every call even though calls are handled by different operators, eradication of accent problems with calls, exact repetition of legal disclosures, controls ensuring call flow is strictly adhered to and all required call elements are covered, absolute tracking of every call and every call element, and/or precision analysis of the impact of each call element as the prerecorded speech is precisely the same with each caller. See e.g., Specification at Fig. 1B, ¶ 143.

As another example involving a conversation control system, the system may be employed in handling calls from the customers of a credit card provider. Taking the various elements from a number of previously received calls, various scripts may be created to address such items as, but not limited to, card activation, balance transfers, credit limit increase, lost/stolen credit card, stop payment. It may be that hundreds of earlier calls may be utilized to form a desired script. Based on this input, each response, question and statement included in the script may be recorded as a separate call element linked together to various groupings to create the appropriate call flow for each sub-element of any call. Each various element being a branch of the overall call. The recording may, for example, be done using whichever voice, accent or language is desired to provide the effect wanted. The linked prerecorded call elements may then be saved to a database to be accessed by the operator depending on which calls the operator is scheduled to accept. Certain keys or combinations on the operator's computer keyboard may be

designated as hot keys that are used to trigger speech elements that are repetitive in normal conversation such as, “yes”, “no”, “uh-huh”, “great”, “I’m doing fine”, “what’s your account number”, “could you repeat that”, “I didn’t understand that”, “I’m sorry”, and “I didn’t get that”, or the like. The operator’s computer may also has a call tree showing the progress of a script that allows the agent to see where he currently is in call process and to jump between points in the call conversation as needed, thus simulating the ability in normal conversation to jump between topics.

A. Claims 24 and 2-4

Claims 24 and 2-4 provide networks of conversation control systems. Such networks of conversation control systems include, *inter alia*, at least two conversation control systems each communicably coupled to a central control. (*see, as just one example*, Specification at Fig. 7). Each of the conversation control systems are accessible to a human operator and is capable of receiving input from a human operator. (*see, as just one example*, Specification at Fig. 1A). Further, each of the conversation control systems include a plurality of script items formed in a presentation. (*see, as just one example*, Specification at ¶¶ 63-65). Among other things, the input from a human operator is used to select one of a plurality of script items. (*see, as just one example*, Specification at ¶ 47). The selected script item is then performed to the recipient. (*see, as just one example*, Specification at ¶ 100). In some cases, each of the conversation control systems include a set of components that are downloaded to the respective conversation control system from the central control. (*see, as just one example*, Specification at ¶ 128).

B. Claims 25 and 6-11

Claims 25 and 6-11 provide methods for providing information to one or more recipients. Such methods include, *inter alia*, providing at least two conversation control systems. (*see, as just one example*, Specification at Fig. 7). Each of the conversation control systems is associated with a computer readable medium that includes a plurality of preformed script items. (*see, as just one example*, Specification at ¶¶ 63-65). The methods further include providing an initiator, and communicating with the initiator such that a human recipient is contacted. (*see, as just one example*, Specification at ¶ 130). One of the conversation control systems is selected to interact with the human recipient. (*see, as just one example*, Specification at ¶ 132). An indication of one of the plurality of preformed script items is received from a human operator, and communicated with the recipient via the selected conversation control system. (*see, as just one example*, Specification at ¶ 100). In some cases, each of the conversation control systems include a set of components that are updated to the respective conversation control system from the central control. (*see, as just one example*, Specification at ¶ 128). In some cases, the methods further include determining whether a component on one of the conversation control systems is less recent than a component on the central control. (*see, as just one example*, Specification at ¶ 139). The communication with the recipient can include receiving an audio signal from the recipient, and outputting another audio signal to the recipient via a speaker. This may include converting an audio file to an audio signal.

C. Claims 12-23

Claims 12-23 provide methods for controlling a network of conversation control systems. Such methods include, *inter alia*, initiating contact with a human recipient via an initiator. (*see, as*

just one example, Specification at ¶ 130). The methods further include selecting a conversation control system that is accessible to a human operator; and routing information received from the human recipient to the conversation control system. (*see, as just one example*, Specification at ¶ 132). The methods further include outputting the information received from the human recipient in the form of an audio communication via an output device of the conversation control system to the human operator (*see, as just one example*, Specification at Fig. 10A). The methods further include receiving an indication from the human operator of a preformed script item to respond to the information received from the human recipient, and the script item is presented to the human recipient. (*see, as just one example*, Specification at ¶ 100). In comes cases, an indication of a script is received, and the script item is a step of the script. (*see, as just one example*, Specification at ¶ Fig. 1B, ¶ 39). In various cases, an indication of a presentation is received that is a logical combination of script items. (*see, as just one example*, Specification at ¶ 37). The indicated presentation may be a voice presentation and/or a presentation in the recipient's language that may not be the language of the person operating the selected conversation control system. (*see, as just one example*, Specification at ¶ 82). The voice in the voice presentation may be a particular person's voice. (*see, as just one example*, Specification at ¶ 88).

ISSUES

1. Whether the cited art either separate or in combination discloses, teaches or suggests the use of preformed script items to deliver an interactive communication?
2. Whether the cited art either separate or in combination discloses, teaches or suggests the use of a script or approach formed of multiple preformed script items to deliver an interactive communication?

3. Whether the cited art either separate or in combination discloses, teaches or suggests the use of a script designed to control the format of an interactive communication?

4. Whether Hayashi is properly combinable with Hirni in any way that renders claims 2-4 and 6-25 unpatentable?

GROUPING OF CLAIMS

For the purposes of this appeal the following claim groupings apply:

GROUP I Claims 12, 24 and 25, and all claims dependent therefrom

GROUP II Claim 14 and all claims dependent therefrom

GROUP III All claims

ARGUMENT – THE CITED ART EITHER SEPARATE OR IN COMBINATION FAILS TO DISCLOSE, TEACH OR SUGGEST THE USE OF PREFORMED SCRIPT ITEMS SELECTED BY ONE HUMAN AND PRESENTED TO ANOTHER HUMAN AS PART OF AN INTERACTIVE COMMUNICATION

Independent claims 12, 24 and 25 each include a limitation involving the selection of a preformed script item by a human operator via a conversation control system, and the selected script item is later presented to a human recipient. As discussed in the specification, a script item is “a message segment that is [to be] presented to a recipient.” Specification at ¶ 39. Thus, the claims provide systems and methods whereby a human operator interacts with a conversation control system to select a message segment that is then presented by the conversation control system to a human recipient. By allowing a human operator associated with the conversation control system to select a script item, rather than simply responding directly, an approach carried out by the human operator will more likely conform to desired standards.

In stark contrast, Hirni does not disclose, teach or suggest selection from preformed script items. Rather, Hirni merely discloses a telephonic system that is capable of facilitating communications across a packet based network. Hirni at abstract, col. 1, ll. 59-64. Thus, Hirni discloses what has become commonly referred to as a Voice Over Internet Protocol (VOIP) system. Such systems, like the standard telephone systems that have existed for over one hundred years, provide a facility that allows users to freely communicate one with another, and without interference with the content of such communication. Such systems do not provide preformed script items that control the content of an ongoing communication. Hence, Hirni does not anticipate any of the claims in GROUP I.

The Examiner correctly noted that Hirni fails to disclose, teach or suggest the use of script items as set forth in the claims of GROUP I. Latest Action at p. 3 (discussing claim 24). To overcome the admitted limitation of Hirni, the Examiner alleged that Hayashi discloses script items. Id. In addition, the Examiner sets forth an unsupportable conclusion that “[i]t would have been obvious to modify Hirni et al. to include scripts items formed in a presentation such as that taught by Hayashi in order to allow the user to choose a response such that the conversation can be directed in a particular way, along a particular route to come to a certain conclusion.” Id.

It should be noted that the combination of Hirni and Hayashi is not proper as more fully discussed below. However, even if the combination was proper, which it is not, the combination fails to disclose, teach or suggest selection of a script by a human operator followed by presentation of the script to a human recipient by the conversation control system. In particular, Hayashi discloses a device whereby a user of the device interacts with the device to train a “virtual pet” on the meaning of particular words. Hayashi at abstract. The learned word can then be placed in a canned sentence at a predefined “blank” for repetition. Hayashi at col. 16, l.

62 – col. 17, l. 11. Thus, Hayashi is not able to perform a communication between two humans as required by the claims, but rather only a game between one human and the game. Further, it is not a human that selects the script item, but rather the game. Again, this is not an approach that could be used to provide an intelligible conversation between two humans.

In stark contrast, Applicant's claims provide for an interaction between a human recipient and a human operator whereby the human operator selects a preformed script to be presented to the human recipient. Thus, as Hayashi fails to teach, disclose or suggest the limitation admittedly not taught by Hirni, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection and allowance of the claims in GROUP I for at least this reason.

**ARGUMENT – THE CITED ART EITHER SEPARATE OR IN COMBINATION FAILS TO DISCLOSE,
TEACH OR SUGGEST THE USE OF A SCRIPT OR APPROACH FORMED INCLUDING A LOGICAL
COMBINATION OF PREFORMED SCRIPT ITEMS TO DELIVER AN INTERACTIVE
COMMUNICATION**

Claim 14 includes “receiving an indication of a presentation [that] is a logical combination of script items.” This presentation type is referred to in the specification as an approach which is a combination of one or more script items assembled in a way that leads to a desired conversational result and may be formed to anticipate various branches that a conversation related to the presentation may take. Specification at ¶¶ 37-38. Thus, the method set forth in claim 14 provides for receiving an indication of a particular presentation to be used. In addition, a human operator interacts with a conversation control system to select scripts from the presentation which are then presented by the conversation control system to a human recipient. By providing such a presentation and allowing a human operator associated with the

conversation control system to select a script item, rather than simply responding directly, an approach carried out by the human operator will more likely to conform to desired standards.

As correctly admitted by the Examiner, Hirni does not even disclose, teach or suggest selection from preformed script items, let alone combinations of preformed script items. Latest Action at p. 3 (discussing claim 24). Hence, Hirni does not anticipate claim 14. The Examiner relies on the disclosure of Hayashi for this teaching. However, Hayashi fails to disclose, teach or suggest a presentation or an indication of a presentation designed to direct a conversation to a particular end goal. In particular, Hayashi discloses a device whereby a user of the device interacts with the device to train a “virtual pet” on the meaning of particular words. Hayashi at abstract. The learned word can then be placed in a canned sentence at a predefined “blank” for repetition. Hayashi at col. 16, l. 62 – col. 17, l. 11. Thus, Hayashi is not able to perform a communication between two humans as required by the claims, but rather only a game between one human and the game. Further, it is not a human that selects the script item from the presentation, but rather the game. Again, this is not an approach that could be used to provide an intelligible conversation between two humans.

Thus, as Hayashi fails to teach, disclose or suggest the limitation admittedly not taught by Hirni, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection and allowance of the claims in GROUP II for at least this reason.

**ARGUMENT – THE CITED ART EITHER SEPARATE OR IN COMBINATION FAILS TO DISCLOSE,
TEACH OR SUGGEST THE USE OF A SCRIPT DESIGNED TO CONTROL THE FORMAT OF AN
INTERACTIVE COMMUNICATION**

Claim 14 includes “receiving an indication of a presentation [that] controls the form that the script item is presented to the recipient . . .” This presentation type is referred to in the

specification as a script that controls the format of a conversation presented. For example, the format may be the tone in which the scripts are presented such as, for example, an aggressive sales approach verses a soft sell. Specification at ¶¶ 37-38. Thus, the method set forth in claim 14 provides for receiving an indication of a particular format that is to be used in the conversation.

As correctly admitted by the Examiner, Hirni does not even disclose, teach or suggest selection from preformed script items, let alone the ability to set the format of a combinations of preformed script items. Latest Action at p. 3 (discussing claim 24). Hence, Hirni does not anticipate claim 14. The Examiner relies on the disclosure of Hayashi for the admittedly missing disclosure, however, Hayashi utterly fails to teach disclose or suggest such a limitation. Thus, as Hayashi fails to teach, disclose or suggest the limitation admittedly not taught by Hirni, Appellant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection and allowance of the claims in GROUP II for at least this reason.

ARGUMENT – THE COMBINATION OF HIRNI AND HAYASHI IS IMPROPER

There is no suggestion or motivation to combine Hirni with Hayashi in any way that renders Appellants' claims unpatentable. Without such, the present rejections fail to make a *prima facie* case and should be withdrawn.

The only support for combining Hirni with Hayashi is that they both have something to do with “conversing”. See e.g., Last Office Action at p. 2. Simply stated, Hirni discloses a telephone system (i.e., a VOIP system) and Hayashi is a “virtual pet game”. One of ordinary skill in the art would not be motivated to combine the teachings of Hirni and Hayashi to create the methods and systems set forth in the claims at issue. Indeed, suggesting that one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to combine a telephone system with a pet game to create the

claimed inventions because they are both involved with “conversing” would be tantamount to suggesting that it is obvious to combine an automobile with a train to create an airplane because in the abstract they all relate to “travel”. Of course, such a basis for supporting the combination is insufficient.

Appellant has on multiple occasions respectfully pointed out to the Examiner that there is no motivation or suggestion to combine Hirni with Hayashi in any way that renders the claims at issue unpatentable. In response, the Examiner has implicitly noted that neither reference provides such motivation or suggestion to combine. See e.g., Last Office Action at p. 2. Rather, in place of a teaching from either Hirni or Hayashi of such motivation or suggestion to combine, the Examiner merely offers that “both Hirni et al. and Hayashi are disclosing a method/system that has to do with conversing.” Id. It is true that if abstracted to an arbitrary level any two references disclose the same subject matter. However, one of ordinary skill is not motivated by such abstraction to combine in foresight, rather the abstraction serves only to justify a conclusory approach to Examination. Such a conclusory approach to Examination does not, of course, satisfy the requirements of the law that the “teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, not in Appellant’s disclosure.” MPEP at §2143 (citing In re Vaeck, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991)).

As the motivation for the asserted combination is insufficient, Appellant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection and allowance of the claims in GROUP III for at least this reason.

CONCLUSION

For at least the reasons set forth above, Appellants respectfully request reversal of the Examiner's rejections, and allowance of the claims.

The appropriate fee of \$250.00 for the filing and consideration of the Appeal Brief is enclosed. Should any additional fee be required, the Commissioner is authorized to charge our Deposit Account No. 06-0029 and requested to notify us of same.

Date: 3/1/2006

Respectfully submitted,
FAEGRE & BENSON LLP



Douglas M. Hamilton
Reg. No. 47,629
3200 Wells Fargo Center
1700 Lincoln Street
Denver, CO 80203
(303) 607-3633

DNVR1:60335111.01

APPENDIX OF CLAIMS
37 C.F.R. § 1.192(c)(9)

The claims on appeal read as follows:

2. The network of claim 24, the network further comprising:

1 an initiator, wherein the initiator is communicably coupled to the central
2 control.

1 3. The network of claim 2, wherein the initiator is a predictive dialer.

2 4. The network of claim 24, wherein the central control comprises a set of
3 components, and wherein the set of components is copied to both the first conversation
4 control system and the second conversation control system under direction of the central
5 control.

1 6. The method of claim 25, wherein the initiator is a predictive dialer.

1 7. The method of claim 25, the method further comprising:
2 maintaining components for use by the first and second conversation control
3 systems on a central control; and
4 updating both the first and second conversation control systems with the
5 components.

1 8. The method of claim 7, the method further comprising:
2 determining if a component on the first conversation control system is less
3 recent than a component on the central control.

1 9. The method of claim 25, wherein the conversation control system comprises:
2 a computer associated with a database, wherein the database comprises one or more
3 audio files;
4 a speaker; and
5 a input device.

- 1 10. The method of claim 9, wherein communicating with the recipient
2 comprises:
3 receiving a first audio signal from the recipient; and outputting the first audio signal
4 via the speaker to a user.
- 1 11. The method of claim 10, the method further comprising:
2 receiving a selection from the user at the input device of the first conversation control
3 system, wherein the selection designates an audio file; and
4 converting the audio file to a second audio signal; and outputting the second audio
5 signal to the recipient.
- 1 12. A method for controlling a network of conversation control systems, the method
2 comprising:
3 initiating contact with a human recipient via an initiator;
4 selecting a conversation control system, wherein the conversation control system is
5 accessible to a human operator;
6 routing information received from the human recipient to the conversation control
7 system;
8 outputting the information received from the human recipient in the form of an audio
9 communication via an output device of the conversation control system to the human operator;
10 receiving an indication from the human operator of a preformed script item to respond
11 to the information received from the human recipient; and
12 presenting the script item to the human recipient.
- 1 13. The method of claim 12, the method further comprising
2 receiving an indication of a script, wherein the script item is associated with a step of
3 the script.
- 1 14. The method of claim 13, the method further comprising:

2 receiving an indication of a presentation, wherein the presentation controls the form
3 that the script item is presented to the recipient, and wherein the presentation is a logical combination
4 of script items.

1 15. The method of claim 14, wherein the indicated presentation is a voice
2 presentation.

1 16. The method of claim 15, wherein the voice presentation is a particular
2 person's voice.

1 17. The method of claim 16, wherein the person's voice is pre-recorded.

1 18. The method of claim 14, wherein the indicated presentation is the
2 recipient's language.

1 19. The method of claim 18, wherein the recipient's language is not the
2 user's language.

1 20. The method of claim 12, wherein the initiator is a predictive dialer.

1 21. The method of claim 12, wherein selecting the conversation control
2 system is done by determining which of a plurality of conversation control systems is
3 currently not in use.

1 22. The method of claim 12, wherein selecting the conversation control
2 system is done by determining which of a plurality of conversation control systems is about
3 to terminate use.

1 23. The method of claim 12, the method further comprising:
2 providing a central control, wherein selection of the conversation control
3 system is effectuated by the central control via a computer network.

1 24. A network of conversation control systems, the network comprising:
2 a first conversation control system, wherein the first conversation control system
3 includes a plurality of script items formed in a presentation, wherein the first conversation
4 control system is accessible to a first human operator, wherein the first conversation control
5 system is operable to receive input from the first human operator, wherein the input from the first

6 human operator selects one of the plurality of script items, and wherein the first conversation
7 control system is operable to perform the selected one of the plurality of script items to a first
8 human recipient;

9 a second conversation control system, wherein the second conversation control
10 system includes the plurality of ~~scrip~~ script items formed in the presentation, wherein the second
11 conversation control system is accessible to a second human operator, wherein the second
12 conversation control system is operable to receive input from the second human operator,
13 wherein the input from the second human operator selects one of the plurality of script items, and
14 wherein the second conversation control system is operable to perform the selected one of the
15 plurality of script items to a second human recipient; and

16 a central control, wherein the central control is communicably coupled to the first
17 and the second conversation control systems.

1 25. A method for providing information to one or more recipients, the method
2 comprising:

3 providing a first conversation control system, wherein the first conversation
4 control system includes a computer readable medium associated with the first conversation
5 control system, and wherein the computer readable medium associated with the first
6 conversation control system includes a plurality of preformed script items;

7 providing a second conversation control system, wherein the second conversation
8 control system includes a computer readable medium associated with the second conversation
9 control system, and wherein the computer readable medium associated with the second
10 conversation control system includes the plurality of preformed script items;

11 providing an initiator;

12 communicating with the initiator, wherein a human recipient is contacted;

13 selecting one of the first conversation control system or the second conversation
14 control system to interact with the human recipient; and

15 receiving an indication of one of the plurality of preformed script items from a
16 human operator associated with the selected conversation control system; and

17 communicating with the recipient via the selected conversation control system.